

A GENERAL REVIEW OF 1916 IN THE LORDSBURG MINING CAMPS

From a production of 93,000 short tons of ore in 1915 with an estimated gross value of \$1,094,705 it is conservatively estimated that the production of the Lordsburg mining districts for 1916 will total 185,000 tons valued at approximately \$2,100,700.00. This has been the biggest year in the history of the camp.

The largest producing companies have been the 85 mining company, Bonney Mining company through leases, Crocker and Randall at the Nellie Bly mine, F. Weldon and associates, Trainer and Bonnet and other smaller leases throughout the camp.

During the past year a number of improvements have been made at the 85 mine, the largest producer in the camp, which for 1915 turned out to the State Tax Commission a gross production value of \$762,921.78. The company has added another Diesel engine unit to its plants giving it now two Lyons-Atlas engines each with 500 h. p. capacity. The fifth level of the mine has been sunk, a station cut and development work prosecuted from that point in the blocking out of new ore bodies. Although not acquiring any new property the company has expended a large sum in development work at various points. A new office building and a number of employee's houses have been erected at the 95 camp and the company has planned for early construction, a hotel and other buildings near the main office and company store. A. J. Inderrieden is manager of the 85 mine. J. W. Jackson is mine superintendent. The majority of the stock of the company is held by B. P. Yates, A. P. Warner, C. H. Warner and Jas. Barclay. The 85 Mining company has made big strides in its growth during the past year and its shipping of untreated ore to the smelters in the southwest is estimated at 500 tons daily.

Near the 85 mine and in the vicinity of Lee's peak, the Octo Mining and Milling company is sinking a 500 foot shaft under contract to the Wright Brothers of Bisbee, Ariz. This work will be completed before mining will be done. At the latter part of December the shaft was down approximately 200 feet. The Octo property is among the best in the Lordsburg region and it will likely be on a paying basis and shipping ore by the last of 1917 at the latest.

During the past year almost all the ore shipped from the Bonney property has been mined by leases. Wells and Sholly, operating the No. 1 and No. 2 shafts have shipped a considerable large tonnage to the El Paso and Douglas smelters with excellent returns. Other leases have made money leasing on various parts of the Bonney property. In the fall of 1916 the property was taken over by the Western Mining & Development company composed of Chicago, Ill., capitalists among whom are J. D. Evans and W. T. McCaskey. Their engineer in charge is J. P. Porteus. The work of this company has been confined to the No. 3 shaft. Development work has been done and strong veins of ore opened up and blocked out for shipping. The company has secured an excellent contract with the Douglas smelters and will be shipping by the first of the year.

In the spring of 1916 a rich strike was made by Frank Weldon on the Nellie Gray (formerly Mollie Dream) mining claim. Ore was shipped to the El Paso smelter and netted the owners a neat sum. This mine is now under lease to J. L. Wells who is shipping to El Paso.

The Nellie Bly mine at Leihendorf has produced practically all the shipping ore of that region for 1916. Col. B. W. Randall and Dr. M. M. Crocker have been shipping an average of ten carloads of ore monthly from the property.

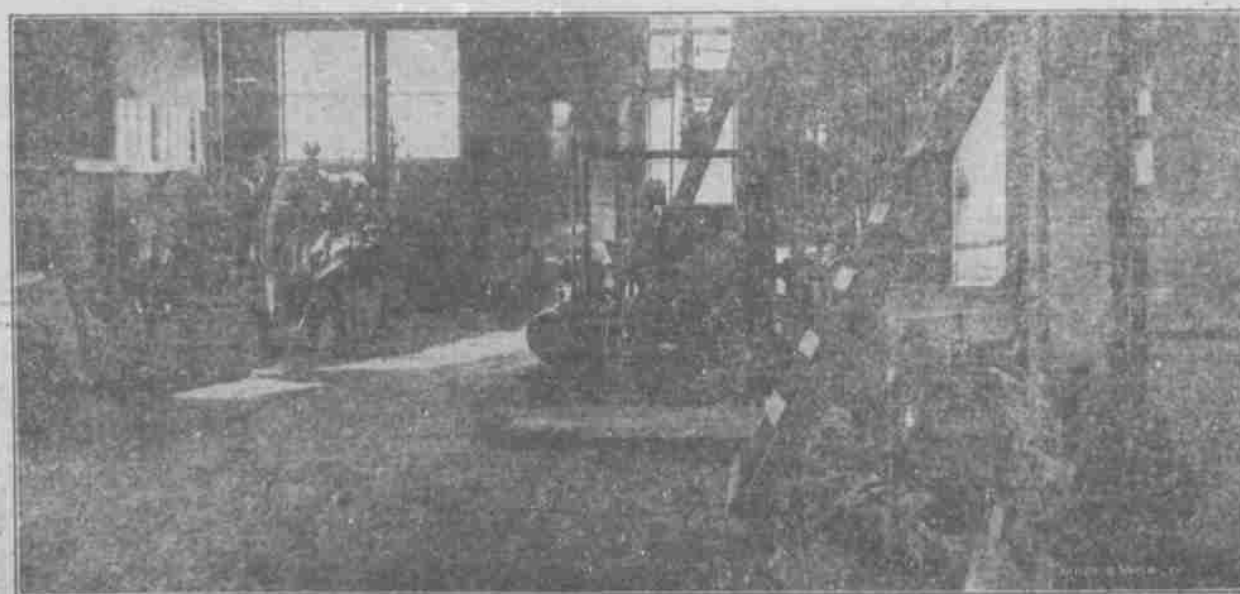
Trainer and Bennett have operated the Waldo-Bean property, adjoining the Atwood and have shipped several carloads of ore to El Paso.

A number of small leases have done work at various points in the camp and have made good. At the close of 1916 several new companies are coming into the field. The 85 extension Copper Mining & Development company has been organized by Miami, Ariz., men to work claims adjoining the 85 mine. The Hecla Mining company has taken over the property of the Michigan-New Mexico Copper company and others in that vicinity. Other deals are pending.

What the '85 Mine Has Planned for 1917

The 85 Mining Company has decided on the sinking of their main shaft until the 950 foot level has been reached, prosecut-lateral work at the various levels. The improvements for the coming year as contemplated, are to build a few small family houses and a hotel for single men. This building includes the

installation of a sewerage system with a septic tank, in this way it is hoped to have every out-of-door toilet done away with. One of the paramount issues of the company for the next year will be the giving of better living quarters to employees and the improvement of sanitary conditions.



Interior of Bonney Power House.

THE LOCAL ORE IN GREAT DEMAND

The high grade siliceous ores of this district are in great demand at both the Douglas and El Paso smelters for flux and even Clarkdale has participated in the local output. At the present time, however, there seems to be a great demand especially at Douglas, Ariz. The Lordsburg ore with its good metal and high sil-

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Progress at Bonney Mine

The Bonney mine is the richest in the local districts with an average ore value of \$30 per ton. Values as high as \$80 and \$100 per ton have been reached in many places on the Bonney veins. The values on an average have been about \$4.50 per ton in gold; \$4.00 per ton in silver and \$12.50 in copper. The ore is not as high in silica as the mines to the north of the Bonney, but will hold up a good average of 60 per cent.

There are three deep shafts on the property of the Bonney Mining Company. The No. 1 is 120 feet deep on a 6-degree incline. This was the first shaft to be sunk on the property. A prominent six foot vein at the bottom of this shaft has been worked during the past few months.

The Number 2 shaft is 261 feet deep with four levels and over a thousand feet of lateral work developing immense bodies of ore. The main vein at the bottom of the No. 2 shaft is 10 feet wide carrying excellent values and making it a most desirable shipping ore.

There is an 18-horsepower boiler, a 40-horsepower horizontal boiler, a 5-horsepower engine and a 120-horsepower Ottumwa steam hoist at the No. 2 shaft.

On account of a lack of adequate dumping ground and for excellent surface indications the Number 3 shaft was commenced early this year west of the No. 2. The Number 3 is down 420 feet with four level and a 25,000-gallon pump on the third level. The equipment at the No. 3 consists of two 100-horsepower boilers, 2 100-horsepower heaters; one 20-horsepower steam hoist; a Sullivan two-stage compressor with three drills; reversible blower and a very complete machine shop.

During the development work on the No. 3 shaft several high grade veins were encountered and at the 420-foot level the drills were three feet in a 5-foot vein.

There are 17 veins on the Bonney property practically all of them outcropping at the surface in widths up to 30 feet. The veins, as far as can be determined, are believed to be true fissures in andesite, grading at places to diorite and andesite-porphry.

The strike of the veins is 45 degrees to the northeast and southwest and the dip is 75 degrees to the northwest. Practically all of the veins are parallel. The copper ore occurs as cuprite, chalcophryte, azurite, and malachite. The veins are well defined at all points in the mines and on the surface.

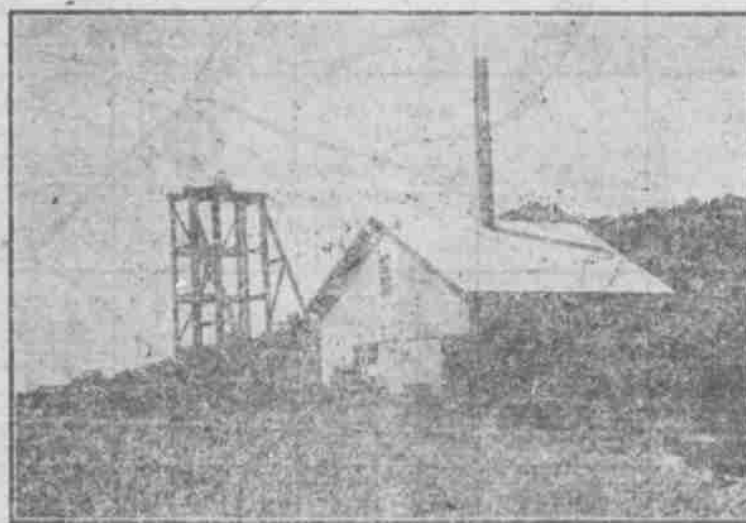
The Octo Mining Company

In 1891 the prominent siliceous outcropping four and a half miles southwest of Lordsburg was located by a prospector named Applegate. This man put down a 40 foot shaft in the center of his property and kept up assessment work for six years. Later disappearing to parts unknown. The next owners became Joe Raby and J. N. Wines. In 1902 the present owners bought the property and added several claims by location. Three deep shafts and several shallow prospect holes have been sunk by the Octo company, all revealing ore in place. There are about eight veins traversing the company's property, all outcropping at the surface and all becoming enriched with depth. On the southwestern end of the property there is a prominent blow-out toward which all veins seem to converge and it is at this point the future development work of the company will be done. At depth it is doubtless but that the high grade sulphide area will be reached. Wherever prospected veins up to 25 feet in width have been cut and commercial ore blocked out.

Five or six years ago a contract was let for a deep shaft but the contractor fell down and abandoned the property but now the company is substantially financed and nothing will be left undone to prove the worth of the Lee's Peak ground.

A three compartment shaft has been started at the new site and is timbered up with eight by eight timbers and a splendid head frame forty feet high. There is an excellent shaft house at the mine. The equipment consists of one 85 h. p. steam boiler and a new Sullivan double stage compressor and a 35 h. p. Witte hoist.

From all indications this property is destined to become one of the best in the local district. The heavy mineralization and high values are there and all that is needed is the work necessary to take out the ore.



Geological Review of Camp

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The main part of the mountains south of Lordsburg is said to be composed of volcanic rocks, chiefly andesite. Exposures of fresh rocks are rare within the district. The hills are mostly covered with residual soil and the intervening flats consist of characteristic desert wash. The hard rocks that are representatives of the mass, this most prevalent rock is a diorite porphyry. A grayish or greenish-gray rock whose porphyritic texture is brought out in some places by small white feldspar crystals. In other places, however, phenocrysts are not seen, the rock consisting of a cryptocrystalline aggregate. If the few specimens found sufficiently fresh to permit determination are representative of the mass, this most prevalent rock is a diorite porphyry. Pyroxene and a rather acidic plagioclase feldspar appear to have been the principal constituents. Chlorite and epidote are the chief products of alteration and account for the color of the rock; sericite is formed abundantly near some of the veins.

A noticeable feature of the geology and topography of the western part of the district consist of cold, wall-like ledges, locally called dikes. Most of these have about the same trend—east-northeast. Lee's Peak is at an intersection of such ledges at a low angle. They are in reality brecciated and much silicified zones in the porphyry, and owe their prominence to their superior resistance to erosion.

As distinguished from the western part of the district, where the diorite porphyry is common, the eastern part shows more numerous exposures of effusive rock, probably andesite. The freshest of this rock that was seen consists of lath of plagioclase with a little pyroxene and numerous patches of limonite that by their outline suggest that they result from foliine. Aggregates of chlorite, carbonate and epidote constitute the more altered varieties. Owing either to the small exposures or to the advanced alteration of the rock the structure generally can not be discerned. East of the Ab-deen mine, however, near the south end of the Shakespeare camp, the purplish and brownish rock shows distinct bedding. Though the beds are somewhat contorted, the most prevalent attitude corresponds to a strike of N. 75 degrees and a dip of 25 degrees to 30 degrees N. The rock here looks tuffaceous.

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85 Extension Group

Final arrangements have been completed for the transfer of about twenty mining claims in the local district, near and adjoining the property of the 85 Mining company, to a newly organized company which will be known as the 85 Extension Copper Mining and Development Company. The men backing the project are the organizers of the Old Dominion Extension Copper Company of Miami, Ariz. The company is to be incorporated with a capitalization of five million dollars.

Claims in the Virginia Mining District have been sold or optioned to the Arizona people by the following persons: Messrs. Scarborough, Black, Reynolds, Trimble, Haydon, Fuller, Chase, Olney, Hutchinson, Bradberry, Peterson and Shearer. It is likely that other owners will put in their property in the deal.

Many valuable claims have been taken over by the new company and the property lies in an ideal location in the local district for ore occurrence. The ore-bearing dykes of the section are on the area and in many places excellent ore has been opened up. Some of the claims have been developed and others have very little work done on them. It is the intention of the new company to begin development work soon after January 1st.

The New Hecla Company

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One of the newest companies to enter the local field is the Hecla Mining Company, which has taken over the property of the Michigan-New Mexico Mining company and others in that vicinity.

Identified with the Hecla company are W. S. and R. E. Vandruff, well known geologists formerly of Pennsylvania but now of San Diego, Calif. The company has purchased a large consignment of machinery and is to soon continue the sinking of the 200-foot shaft on the prominent vein traversing the property.

The Hecla Mining Company has purchased and paid for in full a complete power plant, comprising the following:

- 1 60 H. P. Marine Type Boiler.
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- 1 Sullivan Two Stage Air Compressor which will deliver 700 cu. ft. free air per minute
- 1 40 H. P. Hoist.

Pumps of various types and sizes for boiler feed, sinking, and other purposes.

The machinery is all of the most modern makes, and is on the way to the property at this time.

Other Meritorious Properties

Properties in the local district that have been developed and bear promise of becoming producing mines are: The Venus mine and the Last Chance property at Leihendorf; the Bonney Extension claims owned by T. A. Lister, the Firley and Killebrew property between the Bonney and the 85. The Scarborough claims, The Bonney Jean, the Monte Rico mines at Lee's peak, Waldo-Bean property, Cobre Negro, Robert E. Lee, Nellie Bly and many other smaller groups.



Claim Map of Tyrone, N. M.

30 Miles North of Lordsburg.